

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29. 1738.

No 940.



HERE is nothing has been the Occasion of more fatal Mischiefs, than when they who have had the Direction of publick Affairs, have been obliged, thro' Clamour and Importunity, to follow the Tide of popular Opinion, which is seldom or never formed upon a true

ment of the State and Nature of Things; but, contrary, is generally the Effect of blind Prejudice and unreasonable Resentment, and of Passions work'd up, and fermented by restless and ambitious Men, who continually thirsting after Power, rather than not obtain it, plunge their Country into all the Calamities of civil Discord and Confusion.

It is by such impious and execrable Arts as these, that many People who have been happy under the most just and best constituted Governments, have been the Instruments of their own Ruin; and while they have been endeavouring to grasp at more Liberty than is consistent with the Peace and Order of Society, have forged Chains for themselves and all their Posterity: Deceived by vain Hopes and false Promises of an uncertain and fallacious Good, they have fallen into real and permanent Evils, and have met with their Fate in the very Place to which they fled for Refuge and Safety.

It is therefore absolutely necessary in all great Events and Emergences of State, that the People should repose a Confidence in those who are called by the Sovereign Authority of their Country to the Helm of Government; for as the Publick cannot be made acquainted with all the secret Springs and little imperceptible Movements on which Affairs of the greatest Importance very often turn, the want of such a proper Trust and Reliance, is often of the most pernicious Consequence, and has been the true Cause, to which most of those once potent and flourishing Commonwealths that we read of in History, have owed their Ruin.

The Generality of Mankind who are moved, as they must necessarily be, at a great Distance from the Seat of Action, can only judge of Things by Appearances, and as they present themselves to their View, which perhaps is very different from what they really are, and what they must discover themselves to be, when the true Nature of them is known, and all the various Circumstances and Incidents relating to them are brought to Light; but for want of such a full, clear and explicit Knowledge of them, and the proper Methods to attain it, and at the same time having strange Jealousies and Suspicions inflamed into them, against them that have the Administration of the Government, they frequently mistake their own Interest, and run wildly and obstinately into Errors, which are always dangerous, and often irretrievable.

It is therefore a Matter of the utmost Difficulty, to get the better of those Prejudices which so generally prevail in the Minds of the People, and yet, which if not removed, may have so fatal an Influence on the Affairs of the Commonwealth; if a Thing is done that flatters their Humour, or their Vanity, carries along with it a show of Advantage to the Publick, it will always be followed with the united Acclamations and Applauses of the People, though the Ruin of their Country lies concealed under those appearances, and Poison rankles at the Bottom of the Golden Cup; on the other Hand, whatever is done, that runs contrary to the Biass they have taken, contradicts the Notions they have entertain'd, though a little Enquiry into it, it will be found the best Measure that could be pursued, and promote the greatest publick Good, yet it will be universally exclaimed against and condemn'd; and that which is advised to be done, or had any Concern in doing it, will be marked out for the Objects of popular Fury and Resentment.

The People are always extremely conceited of their own Valour, and full of false Notions of Honour; and in Proportion, as they set a Value on their Courage, they hold in Contempt that of their Neighbours; therefore they will never hear of any thing which does not encourage this high Opinion

which they entertain of themselves; as they are fully persuaded before they enter into a War, that they need only fight to conquer, that they need only appear, and their Enemies will fly before them, no Reason nor Eloquence will ever be able to convince them that any Measures can be right that seem to check or restrain, tho' ever so properly and wisely, this Impetuosity of Spirit; a Spirit, which, tho' it spreads Terror and Devastation wherever it breaks its Bounds, yet, which, they are always better pleased to see rush in Torrents down the Rock, than glide in a safe and easy Channel thro' the Plain.

There are many Instances to be given of the Truth of this Observation, both among the Romans and other Nations. From this Cause proceeded the Prejudices that were raised against *Fabius Maximus*, because he did not push on the War against *Hannibal*, with that Violence and Precipitation which the People, possessed of these high Notions of their own Power, and the Terror of their Arms, expected from a Leader of the Roman Legions; they thought his slow Motions and deliberate Measures, were an Argument of his want of Courage, and would bring Dishonour on the Republick, and obscure the Lustre of all her former Glories. But the Consequence sufficiently justify'd the Conduct of the General, and at the same time shew'd the Error of the People; but they, always wrong, and never to be made wiser by Example, no sooner were recover'd out of one Mistake, than they fell into another; and quite impatient with *Fabius's* Delays, for want of Judgment to distinguish the Reason, or Discernment to see the Advantage of them, they vested a Power in the Commander of the Horse to give the Enemy Battle, without any Orders from *Fabius*, and even whether he approved of it or not; that Commander, vain of such an extraordinary Authority as had been conferr'd on him, and willing to shew how ready he was to obey the Orders of the Roman People, and to deserve the signal Honour they had done him, attacked *Hannibal* with those Troops that were under his Command; by which extravagant Conduct, they would have all been cut to Pieces, and the Roman Army by that means intirely broke, had not *Fabius* interposed and saved them; and yet the People did not even Profit by this Example; for after this, they chose *Varro* Consul, for no other Reason, but because he took all Opportunities, in all Assemblies and Places of publick Resort, to declaim against the Conduct of *Fabius*, and at the same time vainly to promise to drive *Hannibal* out of Italy, if the Power was given to him; for this new Consul, who was to do these extraordinary Things, was a Man of no Merit, and of no Distinction in War. And what was the Issue of these bold Assurances on the one Side, and this strange Credulity and Infatuation on the other? Why the Loss of the Battle of *Cannæ*; which, if *Hannibal* had made a proper Advantage of, would have been attended with the Loss of Rome itself, and the utter Destruction of the Roman Empire.

But neither of these Misfortunes was a sufficient Warning to the People, for notwithstanding they were both fresh before their Eyes, they were weak enough another Time to give Authority to one *Centenius Penula*, a Man of no Character or Reputation, to levy an Army of Volunteers, with which he undertook in a short time to deliver *Hannibal* into their Hands, either alive or dead; but his Fate was the same as that of the other two that have been mention'd before; for *Hannibal* no sooner met him, than he made a miserable Slaughter of him and all his Troops. It was the same thing in *Greece*; there the People likewise would always lay down their own Opinions and Notions for the Rule by which their Magistrates, and those that had the Direction of their Affairs, were to govern the State. Thus in *Athens*, *Nicias*, a very wise and able Man, of great Experience in Business, and of great Virtue and Integrity, made use of all the Talents and Abilities that he was Master of, to demonstrate to them the infinite Danger and Prejudice that would inevitably ensue from an Expedition into *Sicily*, which they were extremely full of; but all his Arguments and Persuasions could make no Impression upon them, they were resolv'd upon their Undertaking, and therefore would give no Attention to any thing that could be said against it; but they paid dearly for their Folly and Obstinacy; for this Expedition was the utter Ruin of *Athens*.

But it is to be observed, that the People who are the most eager to engage in rash and hazardous Enterprizes, and are for pushing them on, beyond the Bounds of Reason and Moderation, betray the utmost Dejection and Terror of Mind, if they don't succeed: Tho' perhaps the Counsel was followed, or the Enterprize undertaken in Compliance with their Will and Desire, yet if the Event does not fully answer their Expectations, they will disclaim the Counsel, they will condemn the Enterprize, and throw the whole Blame upon them, who were in their Opinion against it, and who foresaw and foretold what would happen, but were obliged to submit to what they had not Strength enough to oppose.

Yesterday arrived the Mails due from Holland, Flanders and France.

A Letter from Constantinople of the 16th of April O. S. says, 'That the Ottoman Ministry cannot be prevailed upon by the Ministers in the Mediation to enter into pacifick Measures; that the Divan affects, to outward Appearance at least, to be very hot for continuing the War, but that the Affairs of the Empire are in great Confusion; that the Fleet which has been so long equipping, is not in a Condition for any Enterprize, and that no great Matters are expected from the future Exploits of the Ottoman Troops; that the Count de Bonneval who continues there without any Design to make the Campaign, is still very well with the Grand Vizier, corresponds regularly with him, and advises him, as they say, not to hazard a Battle; and he is also highly esteem'd by the other most considerable Ministers at the Porte. It adds, that the Grand Seigneur is so much adored by the Populace, that they call him *The Shadow of God*.'

The Letters of the 10th Instant O. S. from Vienna say, that the Great Duke of Tuscany is gone through Peterwaradin to join the Imperial Army, which is on the March under Count Konigsfeld to raise the Siege of Orsova. The Count de Hohenems, General of the Horse, is set out for the Milanese to command a Body there, which, 'tis said, is to observe the Motions of the Troops of the King of Sardinia.

A Letter of the 18th Inst. O. S. from Frankfort says, they have Advice from Hungary, that the Imperial Army on the March to Orsova, has been obliged by the great Rains and Inundations of the Danube, to take such a Compass about, as would retard the Arrival of the Troops before that Place several Days.

The King of Great Britain being in quality of Elector of Hanover, vested with the Emperor's Commission for determining the Affair of East Friesland, the Commissioners delegated by his Majesty, met for that Purpose the first Time at Aurich on Saturday last.

The Queen of France was lately so indisposed, as she returned to her Closet from Evening Service, that she was blooded in the Foot, which gave her immediate Relief.

There's a List publish'd at Vienna of the Turks Army, which makes it to consist of 144,000 Men of Regular Troops, besides 30,000 Miners, Pioneers, &c. We hear of Storms in divers Parts of Germany, which have done great Damage, particularly in the Bishoprick of Hildesheim, where by the Inundations of the Rivers of Lynn and Innerst, 37 Houses and Barns have been quite washed away, and a great many others damaged; 16 Mills blown up; as many Salt Works ruin'd, and 27 damag'd; many Gardens ruin'd, and abundance of Horses and Cattle drown'd, besides the Loss of above 40 Men, Women and Children.

They write from Avignon, that the late Duke of Ormond, who still continues there, has received an Express from Madrid with Dispatches of Importance, and that he kept the Courier a Fortnight before he sent him back again.

## FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, June 17. N. S. On the 10th Instant arrived the *Santo Christo*, Sastre, from Gibraltar; the N. S.

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del Rosario, Shetty, from Barcelona; the St. James, Powery, the Swift, Bloome; the Philippa, Nicholls; the Recovery, Doddsworth, from Malaga; the Seaflower, Willon, from Palermo; the Prince, Bowles, from Genoa; on the 11th the Elizabeth, Daniels, from Alicant; the Ann, Grimbale, from Genoa; the Scipio, Jones, from Malaga, and sailed for London; the Dolphin, Jeffery, from Almeria; the Two Friends, Ray; and the Charming Sally, Brown, from Palermo; on the 12th the Sarah, Scrivenor, from Hamburg; the Happy Return, Poffgate, from Sligo; the Primchoppe, Boyes, from Rotterdam; the Thomas, Wilkinson, from Liverpool; the Cooper, Sporne, from Lynn; the Eleanor, Roche, from Hamburg; the Mary Catherine, Murphy; the N. S. de Bagonia, Kelly, from Bilbao; the Aurora, Fullerton, from Berwick; the Providence, Campbell, from Lisbon; the Exchange, Jackson, from St. Sebastian; the Batchelor, Ferguson, from Berwick; the Swan, Ellis, from Malaga for London. On the 10th sailed the Edward and Margery, Marshall, for Malaga; the Mary and Hope, Warren, for the North; the Lovely Mary, Harney, for Dublin; the Uxworth, Getty, for the North; the Lovely Mary, Carroll, for London; on the 12th the Friendship, Kottal, for the North; on the 13th the Penryn, Trounce, for Holland; the Prince of Orange, Cawley; on the 16th the Catherine, Burton, for the North; the Lyon, Wenman, for Genoa; the Thomas, Stevens, for Madei a.

**Laghorn, June 23.** On the 21st arrived the Providence, Stokes, from Ponte di Goro. On the 11th sailed the Batchelor, Mackenzie, for Alexandria; on the 12th the Italian Merchant, Carteret, for London; on the 20th the Two Sisters, Garland, for Gallipoly; the Adventure, Watkins, for Smyrna.

**Hamburg, July 1.** Up the Elbe is arrived the Happy Return, Mason, from London.

**Amsterdam, July 4.** In the Texel is arrived the Ship of Class Zybrants, from London; the Charming Philly Colebatch, from Ivica. At Riga the Ships of John Mood from London; and Samuel Sandys from Lancaster; and at Dantzick that of John Slatter from London.

#### HOME PORTS.

**Falmouth, June 22.** Wind S. W. Yesterday arrived the Hanover Packet, Osborn, in 10 Days from Lisbon; the Penryn, Trounce, from Cadiz for Holland. Remain the King George Packet for Lisbon, the Townsend and Eagle Packets for the Groyne.

**Weymouth, June 26.** Wind E. N. E. The Ships at in my former sailed this Morning to the Westward. This Day came to an Anchor in Portland Road, the Lucy, White, of and for London from Majorca. The Master Reports, that on the 10th Instant, in the Latitude of 36 North, abreast of Cape St. Mary's, he saw our English Squadron under the Command of Admiral Haddock, standing to the Eastward. He has been 22 Days from the Streights of Mouth.

**Pool, June 26.** Yesterday came in the William and Love, White, of and for this Place from Lisbon. Sailed by the Aaron and Thomas, Wife, from Men-ton for Rotterdam; and the Stourminster, Hooper, for Newfoundland.

**Deal, June 27.** Wind N. N. W. The outward bound are failed. Remain the Faulkland Man of War, and the Dutch Ship for East India, with the Lovely Mary, Carroll, from Cadiz for —; and the Lilly, Legan, for Orders. Came down and failed the John and Mary, Sanders, for Bristol. Came down and Remains the Expedition, Pipon, for Cork.

**Gravesend, June 27.** Passed by the Delaware, Cleland, from Scanderoon; the Thomas and Elizabeth, Bailly, from Guernsey; the Industry, Burn, from Gallipoly; the Ann and Elizabeth, Williamson, from Riga; the Constant Jane, Boyack, from Malaga; the John and Margaret, Shenton; the Three Brothers, Kellet, from Norway; the Europa, Stephens, from Antigua; the Duke de Humier, Judg-ton, from Bologne.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

The Nancy, Simmons, from Carolina for Holland at Portsmouth.

The Friendship, Mogridge, from Alicant at Exon.

#### L O N D O N.

Letters from Cadiz of the 17th of June, N. S. say, that an Aviso was ordered to be got ready, and

to leave that Bay in 6 or 7 Days for Vera Cruz, to give Notice to the Commerce there, that the Departure of the intended Flora was put off till Midsummer 1739; and the Azogues (if not departed) were to stay till joined by the six Men of War which sailed from Cadiz the 3d Inst. N. S.

The Princess Royal, Captain Backwell; the Duke of Cumberland, Captain Braund; the Scarborough, Captain Westcote; and the Anglesey, Captain Stud-home, with two Dutch and two French Ships, were at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verde Islands, the 6th of March last, all bound for the East Indies.

The Baltick Merchant of Bristol, Capt. Mackenzie, bound from South Carolina to Cowes, coming over the Bar of Charlestown, run on the North Breaker; but on the 10th of May they write, that she was got off again, tho' with great Damage, having been full of Water, by which above a 1000 Barrels of Rice were entirely damaged.

Letters from Edinburgh mention the Arrival of Lord Lyon there from London Yesterday se'night. And that last Week a Man of near 100 Years of Age, who had but a few Months ago buried a Wife with whom he had lived 60 Years, was married again to a Woman of 70.

We hear from Warwick, that on Monday last two Men under Sentence of Transportation in that Gaol, having a Quarrel, agreed to end it by Boxing over a Form, by which one of them was killed on the Spot, after the striking of four Blows.

The same Day a Woman went to the Green Dragon in Bernard-street in Northampton, and calling for some Beer, proposed to tell the Landlady her Fortune, but she not listening to her, the pretended Fortuneteller dogg'd her to and fro, till she robb'd her of 36l. tied up in a Handkerchief, and made off.

And the same Day died, greatly lamented, at her House at Mangersburg in Gloucestershire, of an Inflammation in her Stomach, the Hon. Mrs. Chamberlavne, Daughter to the late Lord Duke of Chandos, and Sister to the present, who justly merited the Character of being a truly charitable and pious Woman, a most dutiful and affectionate Wife, the tenderest and best of Mothers, a sincere Friend, and a kind indulgent Mistress.

Last Sunday Morning died, after a very short Illness, at Mr. Foster's in Theobald's-Court, where she had resided for some Time, Mrs. Elizabeth Hay, a Widow Lady, Aged about 22, Daughter to the late Simon Degge, Esq; of Hertfordshire, and Granddaughter to the Lady Elizabeth Saunderson, who died about three Months ago, and left her in Possession of a very great Fortune. — Nothing need be said in Commendation of the deceased young Lady, because she is best praised by the real Affliction of those who knew her intimately; and those who did not, will never believe what could be said in her Behalf.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Robert Butts, pay'd Homage to his Majesty on his being translated to the See of Ely, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Green, deceased.

The same Day his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury granted a Mandate, which was exhibited to the Archdeacon of his Province, to install the Rev. Dr. Butts Bishop of that See.

Last Tuesday a Dispensation passed the Great Seal to enable the Rev. Stephen Newcomen, Clerk, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, to hold the Rectory of Laindon, in the County of Essex and Diocese of London, together with the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Boreham, in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

The same Day a new Commission of the Peace for the County of Cornwall, passed the Great Seal.

The same Day a new Commission of Sewers for the River Thames passed the Seal.

Yesterday a most humble Address of Congratulation from the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commonalty and Citizens of the City of Dublin, and from the Provost, Fellows and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin, was presented to his Majesty by the Duke of Devonshire, on the happy Delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the Birth of a Prince; which Address his Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

Her Grace the Dutchess of Northumberland is very dangerously ill at her Seat at Throgmore near Windsor.

As is the Lady Viscountess Sundon, at her House in Cleveland Row, St. James's.

Last Night their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince George, and the Princess Augusta, removed from St. James's Square to Kew.

High Water this Day } Morning  
at London Bridge. } 08 25

Bank Stock 142 1-half. India, 171, 170 1/2  
South Sea 101 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 1/2  
New ditto 111 1-half. Three per Cent.  
7 per Cent. Loan 112 3-8ths. Ditto 9 per  
101 1-half. Royal Assurance 110 3-4ths. L  
Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 13  
India Bonds 61. 18s. Prem. South Sea  
11. 15s. Premium. Bank Circulation 31  
Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 2 7-8ths. P  
English Copper 3 l. Welsh ditto 15 s. Thre  
per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-4th per  
Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent.  
Million Bank 121 1-half.

Westminster-Bridge-Office, June 22.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, That the Com  
appointed for building a Bridge from the  
Westminster, to the opposite Shore in the County of  
are to meet at their Office in Duke-street, W  
on Wednesday the 12th of July next, at Tea  
Forenoon.

**This Day is Publish'd,**  
The 2d Edition, in Two Volumes in Octavo, Re  
Corrected by NATHANIEL HOOKE  
Translator of the Travels of Cyrus, and the  
the Archbishop of Cambray,  
**THE History of the Conque**  
MEXICO by the SPANIARDS. Translated from  
from the Original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis,  
and Historiographer to his Catholic Majesty.  
By THOMAS TOWNSEND, Esq; late Lieut  
Colonel in Brigadier General Newton's Regim  
Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half-Moon  
Two Temple Gates; and H. Lintor, at the Cross  
St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

**The most Delightful Fragrant TINCTURE**  
the Breath, Teeth and Gums.

**AT** once using makes the BREATH  
most charmingly fine, sweet, and pleasant,  
perfectly white, clean and beautiful, and is the  
Cure for the SCURVY in the Gums in the World.

It infallibly preserves the Breath, Teeth and Gums  
utmost Beauty and Perfection, if they are no Ways  
and if they are, immediately rectifies all their De  
the same Minute it is used it makes the most offend  
smell incomparably fine and charming, and in a  
effectually cures, that a disagreeable Breath will  
It infallibly makes the blackest and most foul Teeth  
ly white and delicately beautiful; infallibly pre  
from decaying, and those a little decay'd from  
worse; absolutely cures the Scurvy in the Gums, be  
inveterate, causing the Flesh to grow up to the Te  
when almost eaten quite away, and affluently  
Teeth to Admiration: It is to be used but a few  
Time, is exceeding pleasant, and leaves a very p  
delectable Flavour in the Mouth.

In a Word, for most delightfully performing, m  
curing an ill-scented Breath, for immediately m  
blackest Teeth most excellently white, certainly b  
when loose, effectually preserving them from rot  
caying, and infallibly curing the Scurvy in the G  
not its Equal in the Universe, as all the Quack  
eipal Gentry, who use it acknowledge.

It is to be had only at Mr. Radford's Toyshop  
and Crown against St. Clement's Church-yard in  
at 3 s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

**An immediate and never-failing Cure**  
Deafness, Thickness of Hearing  
or Pain in the Ears, &c.

**BY** a noble Chymical Preparation  
most excellent Medicine for this Purpose that  
known, far exceeding all things ever yet published.  
Use of; its Virtues are beyond Expression, and  
truly known but by Experience: Words can  
its just Praise.

It is a certain, and, as it were, an instant Cure  
Thickness of Hearing, Noise or Pain in the Ears,  
Cause soever, or of ever so long standing, having  
Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and all Ages, that  
in a manner totally deaf, after all other Means and  
external and internal, by Advice, and also by  
have failed, with the greatest Ease and Safety, an  
utmost Satisfaction and Wonder, for,

In a peculiar Manner it strengthens, softens,  
the Drum of the Ear, which by being eried, us  
often the first, and chief Cause of every Complaint  
of Hearing, or of Noise, or Pain in the Ears, &c. To  
which, this noble Medicine is a true Specifick, that  
perfectly to cure all possibly curable Cases, thro  
Means and Medicine have utterly failed, which  
can be said of any other Thing in the whole Wor  
itself: Any Cold in the Head, or any Hurt in  
Matter in the Ears, it instantly cures.

It is sold for 3 s. 6d. each Bottle, by the Author  
Appointment, at Mr. Richards's Tinsnop, the  
Black Horse and Star, in Fleet-street, near  
and no where else in England.